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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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NOT SELF-SLAUGHTERERS.

Snakes and Scorpions Do Not Commit Suicide, as Has Been Supposed.

Writing to Nature Prof Ray Lankester says: "The letter of Edward S. Holden on this subject is extremely interesting. It appears that he, like other individuals who have imagined that they have witnessed the suicide of scorpions, have fallen into the error (so common in the interpretation of biological as distinguished from sbiological phenomena) of stating his inferences and beliefs as though they were observations. The 'instance which occurred before my eyes' (to quote his words, which remind one of the old herbalist, Gerard) was simply that of a snake biting itself when imprisoned in a jar of water. That the blow was 'deliberate,' 'intentional,' and of 'suicidal purpose' is pure speculation, and nothing occurred before Mr. Holden's eyes to warrant his entertaining such a notion. Had Mr. Holden been aware that the poison of the rattlesnake has little or no effect upon another rattlesnake nor upon the individual from which the poison is furnished he would probably have been less ready to conclude that the bite was one of suicidal purpose. He would then perhaps have inquired as to the depth to which the bite penetrated into the tissues of the snake and how far such a superficial bite as a snake can inflict upon a part of its own body is likely (in the absence of any poisonous action) to be seriously injurious to the snake. In this case, as in that of the scorpion confined in a fiery circle (experimentally studied both by myself and by Prof. Bourne, of Madras, and reported on in the proceedings of the Linnæan society and the Royal society), the spasmodic struggles of an animal artificially confined and tortured have been, as we clearly demonstrated, mistaken for efforts at self-destruction. The biting of its own body by the snake may be justly compared with the 'biting' the dust' attributed to men who die in a hand-to-hand struggle or to the biting of their own hand or arm by unhealthy children when suffering from a paroxysm of anger."

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

An Austrian Editor Who Cried "Wolf! Wolf!" When There Was No Wolf.

The Kleine Zeitung relates a story of the Austrian censorship of the press. The editor of a small provincial print was either in great difficulty to find a fit subject for his leading article, or else was too intent upon other business or upon pleasure to provide one. The last moment had come, and the editor was in despair. He tortured his brain in vain, when he was suddenly inspired by a happy thought, and dashed off the following lines: "After carefully perusing the leading article written for the present number by one of the ablest of our contributors, we have arrived at the conclusion that it may be misinterpreted by the authorities and regarded as an attack upon the government. We ourselves consider it to be perfectly innocent, but as we are unwilling, for our readers' sake, as well as for our own, to have our newspaper confiscated, we have very unwillingly, though, as we think, prudently, resolved to withdraw the article. This must serve as the apology to our readers for the blank space in our present issue." The journal was published in the evening, and the sly editor, after performing this smart little piece of stratagem, left the office in high good humor with himself. As soon as he arrived in the office on the following morning a clerk came up to him with a doleful expression and said: "Herr Redaktor, the paper is confiscated by the police!" "For what reason?" said the astonished editor. "For malicious ridicule of the institutions of the Austrian empire by the omission of the leading article," replied the man.

The Chinese Tea Trade.

Alarmed by the rapid extension of the use of Indian teas in Europe and the consequent decline of the demand for the Chinese leaf, the Pekin authorities have just issued a proclamation against the manufacture of what is significantly styled in the document as "lie" tea. The proclamation points out that this scandalous practice has contributed more than anything else to bring about the wane of the Chinese tea trade, and it declares that the authorities are determined to put a stop to it. People are warned not to make any tea excepting of the genuine tea leaves, and if any person is discovered infringing this order he will be punished by transportation for life—a penalty which will be extended also to the seller and to the buyer, as well as to all others who have taken any part in the placing of adulterated tea upon the market.

A Reformatory Example.

There is a story of a benevolent gentleman who visited a certain reformatory institution near Boston, and while going over the place engaged one and another of the inmates in conversation. The good man was quite unmindful of the fact, known to all who have seen much of that phase of life, that people in such places do not enjoy being questioned as to their personal history. At last he came to a very demure-looking youngster, and his heart went out toward the unfortunate waif.

"Well, my little man," he said, "and what are you in here for?"

"Please, sir," said the little fellow, instantly, "I'm here to set the other boys a good example."

CIGARETTE MAKING.

The Vast Number Consumed in This Country in One Year.

Machinery Invented for the Purpose Has Greatly Increased the Manufacture of the Lung-Destroying Abominations.

The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that three billion cigarettes have been made in this country during the fiscal year just ended, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. This is an average of about fifty to each individual. The growth in the production of cigarettes goes on year by year. A decade ago the number manufactured was far below a billion. Like pretty much everything else that is done in this country, the manufacturing facilities are greatly increased by the adoption of machinery.

Within the last few years some very wonderful machines for making cigarettes have been invented. One pattern will turn them out at an average rate of two hundred and seventy-five a minute. The patents on these devices are vastly valuable. One style, which may be well described for the sake of illustration, passes along an endless strip of paper, the width of which is just the length of a cigarette. The tobacco is fed from above into little scales. They drop as soon as they have received the precise quantity required, emptying their contents upon the strip of paper, which is rolled, chopped off with knives and glued neatly, all in an instant of time, of course, a great many simultaneously, the machine counting them and conveying them into the packages, which are likewise wrapped around them by mechanical contrivances unaided by hands.

The Russians and Turks do not use any machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes, the work all being done by hand. French cigarettes are particularly mild, because the tobacco is steeped in water to make it so.

The details of the manufacture of cigarettes are kept to a greater or less degree a secret by the manufacturers, each of whom has his own particular combination of tobaccos. None of the brands on the market are composed of one kind only. The recipe is not divulged outside of the firm. But this is not all. The original mixture is merely a basis, for artificial flavoring. To begin with, various essential oils are added.

The list of these includes rose geranium, vanilla bean, tonka bean, and licorice root. These ingredients are added after the tobacco has been chopped into shreds in readiness to be rolled into cigarettes. Finally the particular drug chosen, in the shape of liquid solution, is sprayed on the material with an atomizer, while the tobacco is stirred and mixed. The quantity employed is very carefully judged, so many drops being allowed for each cigarette. All the drugs that are used in the manufacture of cigarettes cannot be mentioned, but there is no doubt that opium, valerian and cannabis indica are utilized to the largest extent. Each manufacturer may be said to create a special drug habit among those who smoke his brand, so that they are not satisfied with any other.

THE NIMBLE ELEPHANT.

He Ventures in Places Which Would Puzzle Mules.

It is a remarkable thing that elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs where mules would not dare venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over seven thousand feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One fore leg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other fore leg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both fore legs a little in advance of the first footholds. This leaves good sure places all made and ready for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself by his huge, strong fore legs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs, while he makes footholds with his forefeet. In this way the "center of gravity" is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

Warding Off Cholera.

Persians have many rites which the superstitious believe are efficacious in averting attacks of the cholera. One of the most popular of these is that of passing under the Koran. Two elders stand opposite each other, holding between them a scroll of the Koran wrapped in a silken scarf. Under this swinging talisman the peasants pass one by one and then go home, convinced that the cholera will not be able to touch them.

A DIFFICULT FEAT.

Raising a Locomotive That Had Been Plunged Into a Muddy River.

On August 10 last, says the San Francisco Call, a locomotive went through a big ferryboat and plunged pilot first into the water of Carquinez straits, the tender and cars remaining on the ferryboat. The water was deep enough to cover the cab, but not enough to let the boat out of the slip. The locomotive stood practically vertical, and its nose was deep in the mud. On the night of the 15th a large pair of shears made of twelve by twelve inch timbers crossed at the top, was built up on the end of the boat and some large pulleys hung where the timbers crossed. Then a diver spent several hours in fastening a number of cables on either side of the frame under the boiler. Four engines were attached to the ropes, but could not start the locomotive, although the strain was so great that a cable nearly three inches in diameter was broken. Finding the appliances of insufficient strength, the shears were doubled in size, and a fifth engine taken on board.

On the 17th another trial was made. It was hard to get the engines to pull exactly together, and as their wheels would slip and revolve the cables would snap and the tackle generally would be badly strained. Finally a simultaneous pull started the mass and the cab slowly appeared above the water, and the engine was gradually lifted until somewhat higher than the floor of the ferry boat. Tackle from a steam dredger stationed in front of the slip was then attached to the forward end of the locomotive, which was pulled out in this way. The shears were then swung slowly backward over the deck of the ferry and the engine gradually lowered to the tracks it had left. When it was hauled to the neighboring roundhouse and the mud washed off it was found that but little damage had been done beyond the splintering of the cab by the cables.

LOST ATLANTIS NOT A MYTH.

A Toronto Professor Believes It Was the American Continent.

Ignatius Donnelly finds a supporter of his Atlantis theory in Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the University of Toronto, who declares, after a great deal of search, that the lost Atlantis was not a myth, but that it was really the continent of America. He accounts for its disappearance from view in a different way, but that is merely incidental.

Donnelly's theory, as summarized by the Milwaukee Journal, was that the land was submerged by some great volcanic upheaval, and that from those who escaped in the continents of Europe and Asia came the tradition of the deluge. Sir Daniel rejects this explanation as being disproved by the fact that there are no traces of such volcanic action either on the continent or in the ocean bed. He believes that the ancient Egyptians, the most progressive and adventurous people of ancient times, discovered the continent, but that in the decline both of their learning and power it became lost to view and existed at the time our knowledge of Egypt begins merely as a shadowy tradition.

It is his opinion that traces of the Egyptians of those days are to be sought in the ruined cities of Central America, whose origin has never been determined or even been made the basis of any reasonable theory. Such a discovery would furnish a substantial basis for the legend of the lost Atlantis and the theory invests those wonderful ruins with a new interest for the antiquarians.

A Lover of Fresh Air.

Queen Victoria seems almost impervious to draughts and cold, and no doubt this makes her somewhat inconsiderate to those around her. Her sons and daughters frequently complain of the coldness of their mother's home. She is quite unlike most old ladies of her age in many of her tastes; and while they enjoy the cozy armchairs before the fire the queen is taking her daily drive. It has to be very bad weather to stop this regular outing; for, though rain and snow may close the carriage, her majesty is always very loath to give up her drives. And they are drives! The pace at which she likes to go is another instance in which the queen differs from most of her sex and age. They are, as a rule, content with, and even anxious for, a very slow and dignified manner of progression. But not so her majesty. Twelve miles an hour is the pace at which she insists on being driven when she is in the country, and, as she knows the distances of all the drives in the neighborhood of her different homes, she at once detects if her commands are not being carried out. Directly a horse is unable to go this pace he is no longer eligible for her majesty's use.

She Was Down on Boys.

A little girl but four years old was observed to be very devout in church and to be very eager not to miss attending the services. "What do you do, when you are there, Rosie?" asked a lady friend, "you cannot read and you must get very tired of such long services?" The little one shook her head gravely. "I am never tired," she said, "I have so much to say to God." "What do you say, do tell me," persisted the lady. The child climbed on her knee, and whispered with all her soul in her eyes: "I cannot go to church too often to thank God—I was not born a boy."

OPIUM FROM CANADA.

Smugglers Working the Drug Across the Border Line.

In Spite of Government Precautions a Very Large Amount of the Narcotic Is Secretly Brought Across.

A prominent Boston physician says that it would startle the people of Boston generally were it known to what great extent the use of opium had already gone in this city; not only among the Chinese, for it has been understood that this class of the population use the drug, but among the white residents. The physicians of this city have fought vehemently against the use of opiates to quiet children, and they have accomplished something in that direction; but it is still evident that a far larger quantity of opium is used in this city than is accounted for in the druggists' statement of sales. Says the Boston Advertiser: "More than one Boston physician could, if the principles of their profession allowed, give some grave facts regarding the ruin wrought by the drug in Boston homes. Now and then the police make a raid on some opium room, but their efforts have not succeeded in checking the use of opium to any extent. A special agent of the treasury said lately, in reply to some questions in this connection, that opium smuggling was carried on across the Canadian border to-day in spite of the arrest of so many gangs of smugglers in the past. The stuff can be bought for $6 a pound in Montreal and can be sold here at $10 or more per pound, according to its quality. The drug is easily carried in large weight, and one man can carry from twenty-five to fifty pounds and can escape detection. The trade of smuggling opium is, of course, a very profitable one, and as the smugglers have about one thousand two hundred miles of border over which they can cross they have a good opportunity to do business without being caught. The favorite method of the smugglers is to take the train from Montreal to a way station not far from the boundary, and to cross the line in carriage to some small station on the American side. In this way they escape the search of the regular customs officers whose duty it is to examine the luggage of railroad passengers at the boundary. Some smuggling is also done by hiding the opium in bulky packages of freight. At best the government has a small force of customs officers along the border, and the smugglers do a thriving trade. They can sell opium more cheaply than regular dealers, of course, and a large part of the opium used in Boston comes over the border without paying duty. Only ten years ago 27,000 pounds were imported into Canada. Last year the amount was about 150,000 pounds, and it is said that 100,000 pounds were smuggled across the line last year to United States consumers. In view of the increase in the use of opium in this section it is a matter of some interest that the Canadian government is at last considering the plan of putting a watch on the opium refineries in the dominion, practically compelling the refineries to carry on their work in bond under government inspection. If this should be done a prompt check would be put upon the smugglers and it would no longer be easy to get opium so cheaply in Boston. The great increase in price would serve to close up some of the opium 'joints,' and would probably put a check upon the growth of the opium habit."

SCENES AT THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

A Tutor at the Paris University Succeeds in Taking Submarine Photographs.

M. Louis Bouton, a tutor at the Paris university, who has been for some time distinguished by his submarine investigations and zoological treatises on the Red sea, has now, says the Paris Figaro, succeeded in taking photographs of sights which he encountered in the depths of the sea. Descending by means of a diver's dress, this gentleman manages to carry with him a small camera specially constructed for the purpose. After trying for some time to operate in the natural light to be had at the bottom of the sea, he found that it was too weak to produce photographs, so he next attempted with magnesium to obtain a flash that would enable him to take by the instantaneous process. He contrived a small spirit lamp resting on a bottle of oxygen and covered by a glass shade, and into this lamp he threw some magnesia by means of an india-rubber ball which was pressed for the purpose.

At each flash thus obtained a photograph was produced. These experiments have been made in a quiet bay near the coast, in the ichthyological laboratory at Banyulser-Mer, but the success which has attended them leads to the hope that soon we may venture further ahead. Already dreams of automatic apparatus are not wanting which could be sunk and return with pictures of the deep sea such as no mortal eye has ever beheld. M. Bouton relates that while he was busy with his experiments large numbers of fish and other creatures that inhabit the depths of the sea gathered round the spot with evident curiosity about the nature of the proceeding. But they showed no fear. When he tried to touch or catch them they merely moved aside to evade his grasp, but were not disturbed, nor did they move away to any great distance from the spot in which they were interested.

A WILD RIDE.

The Stirring Experience of a Kentuckian in the Cherokee Strip.

Terrible Scenes Witnessed in the Mad Rush for Land in the Newly-Opened Territory—Lively Work to Stake.

Lieut. Arnold, who is attached to the staff of Gov. Brown, of Kentucky, recently arrived here from the Cherokee strip, where he was successful in securing a splendid claim, says the St. Louis Republic. On the memorable morning he made the race on a thoroughbred racehorse brought there expressly for the purpose. Starting from a point four miles east of Hunnewell he had to ride sixteen miles south of a point known as Blackwells. He covered the distance in fifty-two minutes, accompanied by a "cow-puncher" thoroughly acquainted with the country. At least sixty well-mounted men were in hot pursuit for the same claim, but the lieutenant got there first. Several other Kentuckians were similarly successful in the same vicinity. Lieut. Arnold's quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres is one of the titbits of the strip. It is close to the Sheksaky river, and is a splendid tract of land, worth between two thousand and five thousand dollars according to experts.

Arnold is a sunburnt, sinewy-looking man of about forty. He said: "I was prepared for a tough experience, but, great heavens! not for what I saw and underwent. To begin with, thousands of men and women were kept forty-eight hours in the line of those registering to register. The dust was simply awful. At the time the rush was made everyone was black and unrecognizable. There was hardly a drop of water to drink, and washing was an impossibility. Fifteen thousand grimy human beings tore madly into the new domain, reminding me more of the maggots on a carcass than anything else. The sooners were in possession almost everywhere. Lots of them were shot, and I saw one sooner hanged in short order. In my ride I noticed scarcely twenty dead horses and quite a number of dead and dying men.

"There was fighting and bloodshed enough to satisfy the very worst of the bad men from Bitter creek. Not far from my claim two men were quarreling with drawn pistols, when a third interfered and endeavored to separate them. He got a shot through the wrist, and then the two proceeded to kill each other. I saw one fellow lying dead with a handkerchief drawn tightly around his neck. He had been strangled, and when searched four hundred and fifty dollars was found on him. When I made the rush I bore mighty little and carried no arms, but I felt more comfortable when my Winchester was in my hands. The scenes after the rush were terrible. I saw two women who were burned by the prairie fire and the soldiers shot by the sooners. In fact I have seen enough of that sort of thing to last me the rest of my life. Blackwell, the so-called Indian, who gave his name to the town site and owns every other lot in it, is a 'squaw man.' He put his bay up to one dollar a bale after the rush, but the boys went to him with a few double-barreled persuaders on their shoulders, and he was glad to get down to fifty cents after a brief discussion. They also made him stand by original prices for his town lots. I shouldn't be surprised if they were to hang him any morning.

"Well, I'm glad to get away from the strip awhile, although, now that the rain has come and the dust settled, there is not so much hardship.

"It was fearful at first, especially for women, and I am afraid even now an awful winter is in store for many of the settlers.

"My claim is disputed, like all the rest, but I have a clear case. My papers are all right, and I expect to return in a month or so and commence improvements."

Insect Pests.

An English scientist is quoted as authority for the statement that there are five times as many species of insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak tree alone supports 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their home in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than 750,000, without taking into consideration the parasite creatures. Of the 35,000 species in Europe, however, not more than 3,500 are obnoxious or destructive. There are more than 100,000 kinds of beetles.

Launch Trips.

Many enthusiastic canoemen make long vacation cruises on rivers and lakes, but similar trips may be made in the tiny steam and naphtha launches now so common with a great saving of muscular exertion. There are fifteen hundred of these small crafts in New York, Philadelphia and vicinity, whose owners often take long voyages in them. A favorite route is via the Hudson, Lake Champlain, and the canal to the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. Some of the travelers in these tiny craft last year and their boats carted over to Lake George, and, after seeing all there was to be seen of its beauties, had their boats carted back again to the canal.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

P. E. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
[illegible]—Merchants' Exchange.
A. E. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

SAN BERNARDINO.—T. S. Harris, formerly of Harris & Elliott, who published the Bodie Standard, and afterwards went to Los Angeles county and started a paper at Lancaster, which was short-lived, and later on published the Tulare Standard, committed suicide in San Francisco, by shooting, on the night of the 17th. He had been sick, and out of work for several months and [illegible] poverty staring him in the face. Mr. Harris during the war was Lieutenant and Adjutant of the California Volunteers, and at one session was Minute Clerk of the Assembly. After penning a note he deliberately laid down on a bed in a lodging house on Eddy street and taking up a British bulldog pistol, shot himself in the head. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

Sothern Hammon's worst fault as a public man was the encouragement he gave to those who chafed under the restraints of law, and it is a tragic sequel to his stormy career that he should himself fall by a murderer's bullet. Such incidents as this gives us pause in our rejoicings over the rich fruits of advancing civilization. They do not reflect upon our institutions; they only show that there are perils we have not yet overcome; depths of darkness in the human mind that even American liberty has not yet enlightened.—Philadelphia Times.

Last week' norther was pretty tough on the other side of the mountains. Considerable damage was done in San Francisco, and snow fell at San Diego and in San Bernardino county, and it was so cold that [illegible] were entertained that the orange crop would be frozen on the trees. That was worse than Bridgeport, where we had no snow, but it was a fearfully cold wind.

R. W. Perry, who went to New Orleans several weeks ago with a car load of horses, has returned. He reports that he did not sell all the horses, but those disposed of brought good prices. He found New Orleans to be a good horse market, and expects to establish a permanent trade for Nevada horses in that city.—Reno Journal.

The Crocker Estate Company has purchased C. H. Huffman's interest in the Crocker-Huffman canal, lands, bank and all other property in Merced county. The Crockers announce that hereafter a very liberal course will be pursued to induce settlers to locate in Merced county. Huffman gets about $1,000,000 for his interests.

It looks as though the Davie Ferry and Transportation Company, started by Oaklanders in opposition to the Southern Pacific, had collapsed. Several attachments have been served on the Company, which cannot pay their hired help.

Chas. H. Emery, who formerly drove the stage between Genoa and Silver Mountain, Alpine county, and later on between Carson and Glenbrook, died at Napa on the 6th. He was about 62 years old, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

The English coast experienced a tremendous gale on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The coast was strewn with wreckage, and many lives were lost.

A long and stormy winter is predicted by the Klamath Indians of Oregon. They base their prophecy on the movements of the wild fowl and on other like phenomena.

The rebel Admiral Mello has proclaimed Prince Pedro Emperor of Brazil. Pedro is on board Mello's vessel, but may get a chance to land and make trouble.

On Saturday last there were severe gales on the English coast and the ship Cynthia, of Liverpool, foundered with all hands.

The yacht Navahoe, which was so badly beaten by the Britannia in English waters, has arrived home at New York.

The clergymen are trying to "purify the press." After they have purified themselves it will be time to start in after the press.

Two men in Kentucky quarreled over watermelons, and one was shot dead and the other mortally wounded.

The burning of a hotel at Beaver, Pa., on Tuesday caused many lives to be lost, it being filled with laboring men, the fire occurring early in the morning.

Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture under Harrison, died at his home at Viroqua, Wis., on Tuesday morning.

It is thought that the Queen was rethroned on Tuesday, as per the Cleveland program.

Two-thirds of Kuchan, Persia, was destroyed by an earthquake a few days since.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the great lakes are high seas.

It is reported that Gresham and Hoke Smith have threatened to leave the Cabinet.

FAIR RATES.

The Southern Pacific has issued circulars giving rates to the Midwinter Fair. From all stations on the company's roads over 300 miles from San Francisco the rate for round trip will be the usual fare for one way, with $2 50 added. This class of ticket will be limited to ten day's stay in San Francisco, and no stop-over privileges en route. These rates are all right, but the time limit is too short for people living at so great a distance, as they cannot do as others living nearer San Francisco can, make frequent trips. It will be hard on our Mono people, who are all going to the Fair—or at least they say they are, to be limited to ten days, as it takes them two days to reach the railroad, and at great expense, and they think they ought to be allowed a longer time in San Francisco. The Southern Pacific should make the limit 30 or 20 days, as our people cannot go the expense of time and money in making two trips to the Bay, and ten days would allow them to see but little of the Fair—if it is to be the big thing they say it will.

The Blount report has at last been given to the public, by Gresham, after it had been stolen and its purport made public. It is an extensive document and but few will, or care to, take the time to wade through it, but the reviews of the Eastern papers show there is room to believe that Blount was sent to the Islands to make a report that would reflect on the Harrison Administration. It attacks Minister Stevens, who says it is a mass of misrepresentations. We shall soon hear from Stevens, and also from Minister Thurston, who is preparing to have his say on the subject. It is conceded in the East that Blount has not helped the Cleveland-Gresham program.

Thurston has replied to Blount's report and politely says he lies, and shows where he has lied. Minister Stevens will now have the floor.

The late news from Honolulu was not as exciting as the country expected it would be, judging from the Gresham instructions. Minister Willis presented his credentials to the Provisional Government and made the usual honeyed speech, and presented a letter from President Cleveland, in which the latter expressed great friendship for the Provisional Government. There was nothing in Willis' address, or the letter, from which any one could conclude that this Government was not perfectly satisfied with the present Government of the Islands. Perhaps Minister Willis found on arrival that he could not carry out the wishes of his unAmerican superiors. The next news will be anxiously looked for.

BEAUTIFUL WORK.—We are in receipt of Part Four of The Book of the Fair, published by the Bancroft Company of Chicago and San Francisco. The engravings are beautiful, and the letter press is of a high order of merit, making the publication one of the finest illustrated histories of the late Great Worlds Fair published. It is issued in 25 parts, two parts monthly, at $1 a part, enabling all lovers of Art to procure a magnificently gotten up illustrated Book of the Fair.

The official count of the late election in Ohio shows that McKinley had a plurality of 80,995, and a Majority over all of 43,026. We guess Ohio will give the country another Republican President.

The great race between the California horse Dorectum and Alix was run at Fleetwood Park, New York, on Tuesday. Directum won every heat, the third in 2:08, beating Alix badly.

William T. Coleman, the old-time merchant of San Francisco, and one of the best known men in California, died in San Francisco on Wednesday morning, aged 69.

NEW TO-DAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
OF
FURNITURE, BEDDING, AND A GENERAL LINE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
OF THE SCHUMAN ESTATE,
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,
At the residence of Mrs. L. Huntoon, on Main Street, Bridgeport.
TERMS, CASH.
M. J. CODY, Guardian of Minor Heirs.

Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE
135 W. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

MEDICAL.

Mr. N. L. Salter

A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am entirely free from any blotches and am perfectly well." HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n44tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

☞ TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

☞ Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS.
Tax Collector.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gift, Rosa Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 21st, 18 2.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz. at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 19th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-3m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PIERCE CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney, P.O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D.C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.
H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the
ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE
MONO SUN-BORN
TRAVERTINE
FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY,
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. C. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN.
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco.
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum unequaled with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building, 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(35 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Topaz Wagon Road, 60 miles from Carson City and 55 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
je2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
s24-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.
[je10 tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).

Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 8 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Holbrooke—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Rev. Mr. Peck met his family at Reno and arrived home at Bodie with them on Friday of last week.

Wash P. Brandon and C. M. Stewart went to Carson this week for goods for our merchants.

Sam. Pales drove down from the Springs Thursday night and returned yesterday.

George Peeler has gone to Carson for goods for A. F. Bryant.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Supervisors have no right to appoint a Special License Collector, as it is creating a new office, which the Legislature only has the right to do. the Sheriff under the law, being also Tax Collector and collector of licenses. It also decided that a license tax cannot be collected on sheep passing through a county to grass in another county. This decision was rendered in the El Dorado county sheep case. This decision will vacate the office of License Collector now held by Frank E. Hunewill in this county. The Court re-affirms the constitutionality of the Sheep License ordinances, so there will be no more controversies over the licensing of the sheep and cattle business.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next will be Thanksgiving Day, when the fattened National bird, the proud turkey gobbler, will be sacrificed for the family reunions which will take place throughout the land; and Bridgeport will be in line on the occasion, and those who cannot be at the festive board of their kin, can do the next best thing, get a turkey dinner at the hotels, and with all the "appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining", such as cranberry sauce, pumpkin and mince pie, or plum pudding, etc.

THEIR SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Peck who through sickness one week, and making a trip to Reno to meet his family, missed two weeks' service here, held service in the school house on Wednesday evening, and was favored with a good attendance. As the reverend gentleman seems to be bringing our sinners into the fold, it is to be hoped the Winter storms will not prevent his weekly visits to our town.

APPRE. THEM.—On Monday a Deputy Sheriff and Constable from Inyo county passed through town after two men, who had passed a few days ahead of them, and supposed to be the ones who committed a robbery near Bishop recently. It is supposed they took the Sonora road over the mountains.

The men were arrested in Sonora and the officers are expected here to-day with the prisoners, if yesterday's storm did not catch them in the mountains.

MINING EXHIBIT.—We call attention to the Midwinter Fair appeal to the Miners of California, which will be found in another column. There is no good reason why Mono county cannot make a good showing at the Fair under the auspices of the State Mining Bureau, which will have control of the general mining exhibit.

WILL BE ERECTED.—The Fire Trustees have purchased the lumber and will at once erect a house for the hook and ladder truck. It will be located between Kirkwood's Saloon and the Barber shop on Main street, east of Sinclair street, and will be accessible to all parts of the town.

FOR AN ORGAN.—An entertainment is to be given at Benton on Thursday evening next—Thanksgiving, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of an organ for the school. Our Benton friends will undoubtedly make the affair a financial success, as well as social.

DO AMENDMENT WORK.—The President did not sign the bill passed by Congress to postpone assessment work on mining claims for one year, so mine owners must do their regular assessment work or suffer the consequences.

A SUIT.—Governor R. K. Colcord has sued R. M. Graves and D. E. Jones in the Superior Court of San Francisco for $3,300, due on a note. We presume this is on account of the Virginia Creek Hydraulic Mining Co.

AUCTION.—M. J. Cody, Guardian, will sell at Auction on Monday next all the bedroom furniture, etc., of the Sebastian Estate. See advertisement in another column.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.
THE MINING EXHIBIT.

The Executive Committee on California State Mining exhibits of the Midwinter Fair has issued the following address:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1893.

No complete and full representation of the mining industry has ever been made at any public exhibition or Fair on this coast. The varied agricultural and horticultural features of the State have, however, been so fully and frequently brought to public notice in this way that they have, in a measure, overshadowed those of the mining, and many have come to believe that the mining industry of California is of small proportions. In fact is to largely owing to these circumstances that in public estimation, for instance, either the wine, raisin or orange crop of each year are supposed to be of more value than the mineral products of the State. The fact is, however, that all three combined do not nearly reach a value of $13,000,000 annually, as our gold product alone does. Nor is the mineral industry of California confined to gold alone, but includes silver, lead, quicksilver, borax, chrome, antimony, manganese, marble, lime building stone, petroleum, asphaltum, bituminous rock, clay, coal, gluss, salt, asbestos, bismuth, tin, cement, iron, plumbago, gypsum, infusorial earth, tin, kaolin, metallic paint, mica, nickel, ochre, rock soap, slate, sulphur, talc and other substances. It is not out of place to state, in this connection, that in the mass of "antiquation literature" issued in this State few, if any of these substances are even mentioned as products of California, yet in several instances they are produced nowhere else in the United States.

The value of the total mineral products of California is about $20,000,000 per annum. The record of California for gold alone is one to be proud of, for it leads all the geographical divisions of the world and eclipses everything in history. Over $1,250,000,000 in gold has this State given to the world in forty three years; nearly $1,300,000,000 added to the world's wealth by this one State of the Union. It is not a past record alone upon which this industry bases deserved recognition, for although California has always, since its discovery, far distanced annually all the other States in gold yield, it to day turns out over $7,000,000 a year more than any other State, notwithstanding the decreased yield owing to the mistaken policy of closing down hydraulic mines which produced about $10,000,000 more. California alone produces to-day over one-third of the annual gold output of the United States.

The gold product of the State may be still further increased by the investment of capital in undeveloped properties. One of the main objects of the proposed display at the coming Midwinter Fair is to bring prominently before the public the importance of the mining interests, that the attention of capital may be attracted here.

But, as stated, it is not on gold alone that the miners of California depend. Work in none of the departments of the mineral industry has ceased; it is still being carried on in all and with success. But only those directly interested understand or realize the importance of the different branches.

An adequate and proper display which shall represent all these varied branches of mining industry will be of incalculable advantage. Probable investors, not only in our communities but from outside our borders must be shown what we have to become interested. It rests with the mining men of this State to see their industry represented before the people in a suitable manner. The California mining display at Chicago was by no means equal to those of other and less important mining sections of the county, but the judgment of the public is based upon what they see, and the miners of this State cannot afford to let this opportunity pass—the first one they have had on this coast—without making an earnest effort for a grand display, which shall show to the world how important and varied is the mining industry of California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SNOW FLURRY.—Last evening we had a spiteful flurry of snow, but hardly enough fell to whiten the ground. But we may have another instalment before it closes off. Considerable snow fell in the mountains.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant, this month intends to leave for the other side of the mountains, to spend the Winter, and wan to settle with debtors and creditors. See advertisement in another column.

HORSE STEALING.—A short time since an attempt at horse-stealing was made at the Watson stable, six miles south of here. One of the Hunteon brothers was sleeping near by at the time. The would-be thief selected his horse and bridled him, and threw a saddle on his back. The noise made by the latter performance awakened Hunteon, and he called out to the man, who let everything go and ran.—Inyo Register.

FAR AND WIDE.

Not on this broad continent alone, but in malaria breeding tropical regions, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America, the Isthmus of Panama and elsewhere, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford to inhabitants and sojourners protection against malaria. The miner, the freshly arrived immigrant, the tiller of the virgin soil newly robbed of its forests by the axe of the pioneer, find in the superb antidotalic specific a preservative or against the poisonous miasms which in vast districts rich in natural resources, is yet fertile in disease. At chronic disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, fortified those who use it promptly after exposure, relief and restored to [illegible] The Bitters [illegible] nervousness, rheumatism, kidney complaint and constipation. Use with regularity and confidence.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE HABIT OF DRUDGERY.

Some Advantages and Otherwise of Having a Distinguished Brother.

Since my brother Mundanus has become rich and illicous as the author and autocrat of the bootjack trust, I have been very strongly tempted to stop working for myself and arrange with him for my support, says a writer in Scribner's. It may be that I shall conclude that the habit of drudgery is too firmly fixed on me to be thrown off with impunity, so that perhaps I shall elect to go on working; but if I do it will be in the nature of self-indulgence, maintained for more personal ease, against my conviction of what is just and right.

For my argument is, and it is conceived on general and impersonal grounds, and founded without prejudice on dispassionate observation, that a comfortable maintenance without work is a very moderate set-off to any ordinary man for the inconvenience and detriment of having an immoderately successful brother. The reason lies in the incorrigible tendency of society to measure brothers by the same standard. When they are little society puts them back to back and observes which is the taller. When they are grown it piles their achievements or renown or incomes up side by side, and remarks which pile is bigger.

Mr. Rockefeller's or Mr. Astor's income may run up into the millions, without making anyone think the worse of my capacity; but ever since it became known that Mundanus was getting fifty thousand dollars a year (largely payable in Bootjack stock, as I happen to know, but the public doesn't), it has been imputed to me as a fault, and somewhat of a disgrace, that my in-takings were not so large. However conscientiously a man may have used the talents given him, and whatever progress he may have made in life, if it be his misfortune to have a meteoric brother who has sailed conspicuous whose he has had to plod, and arrived glorious where he has sweated in patient aspiration, the slow-gaited man is bound to suffer as I do by disparaging comparison with his cowpod fellow of the same brood.

ENGLISHMEN NOT LOVABLE.

A Briton Calls Them Aggressive, Purse-Proud and Hypocritical.

The editor of the Times appears to have just discovered that the French detest the English as bitterly, if not more so, than they do and other neighboring nation, says London Truth, and in a leading article on Saturday that paper astonished the world with a laboured attempt to account for the cause of this dislike to us. But the reason is a very simple one.

We English are by no means a lovable race. We have many admirable qualities. We are a hardy, practical, persevering people; but these are not in themselves sympathetic properties. We are aggressive, self-assertive, purse-proud and hypocritical. We are apt to sing psalms and pick pockets at one and the same time, and our neighbors, not altogether unjustly, therefore, resent the over-righteous tone that we adopt in criticising them and their concerns.

Wherever the Englishman goes he has the fatal influence of spoiling even the most simple of characters. A few British tourists will make the inhabitants of the most inexperienced province shrewd, suspicious, grasping and dishonest. This is within the common knowledge of any who have traveled in little-visited lands, and a consideration of this phenomenon will enable us the better, perhaps, to understand why our neighbors, and more especially the French, so heartily detest us.

It is also a curious fact that whenever there are any general elections to be held in the great republics the most popular policy is to twist the tail of the British lion. It would be instructive as a subject for the dull season to discuss the question: "Are we English really much superior to all other nations?" I think we are, but apparently our neighbors think otherwise; and it might be well, therefore, to discover whether we are mistaken or whether they are stupidly prejudiced.

Compensating Circumstances.

Woman's exceeding fondness for shopping is not always an affliction to man. A dutiful husband who had promised to meet his wife in a large establishment where all sorts of things were sold at low prices was making his way through the throng of women. Forced to pause for a moment near a counter behind which stood a pretty saleswoman, he blurted out: "Is there anything on earth that would reconcile a man to such a crowd as this?" "Yes, sir," was the quick reply. "Belonging to the firm."

Jenny Lind Pancakes.

One egg, one and one-half teacupfuls of milk, one-half teacupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two and one-half teacupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Mix quickly together and pour in well-greased gem pans and bake.

BIRTHS.

SUMMERS.—At Round Valley, Inyo county, Nov. 7, to the wife of R. B. Summers, a daughter.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history o our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3768: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax-Collector

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before

NOVEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

o21 A. F. BRYANT.

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

DEATH IS RARELY PAINFUL.

But Sensations of Approaching Dissolution Are Little Known to Physicians.

Descriptions of the sensations of those who thought they were about to die, but who passed into a more or less profound state of unconsciousness and afterward recovered, though intense and realistic, cannot be accepted as authentic portrayals of the sensations of the dying, since these persons did not die, says a medical writer in Kate Field's Washington. The temporary suspension of all the physical signs of life, as in a trance or lethargy, may so exactly simulate death that all may agree that the person is dead, while yet that indefinable something which holds the soul to the body remains and is capable of reinstating the common phenomena of life. We have no reason to assume that the sensations experienced in passing into this state of unconsciousness resemble the sensations of those who have actually felt the earthly house of this tabernacle dissolved. Unconsciousness is not death; it only objectively resembles it. Physicians at the bedside of the dying, while holding the flickering, weakening pulse beneath the finger, eagerly watch for some word or sign expressive of the sensations of approaching dissolution. Nothing, however, of value ever comes to us. Indeed many a life goes out leaving behind clear indications that there is no appreciation whatever of the great overshadowing change that is upon it, even though the mind remains clear and active to the last.

A mother hearing me whisper at her beside: "She is dying," opened her eyes and replied: "I'll be better in a minute," though when the minute had elapsed she had given her last sigh—her last heart-throb. A little girl clinging to her father's hand one sunny morning said: "Papa, light the lamp; it is getting so dark," and immediately expired. A young man asked: "Why do you all cry? I shall get well soon," and fell back on his pillow, dead. These expressions show clearly that the putting on of immortality was unaccompanied by sensations indicative of the change.

In a great majority of cases death is preceded by a period of unconsciousness, more or less profound and of greater or less duration. In this state the vital spark goes out painlessly and without any evidence of the mind being illumined for a single instant by returning consciousness. Deathbeds are rarely painful.

ARCTIC INSECTS.

Immense Quantities of Larvæ Brought Down by Glaciers.

It is a matter of surprise to all who, for the first time, have any experiences in high northern latitudes, to note the great abundance of insect life in Alaska. The writer of this paragraph, says Meehan's Monthly, was especially interested in noting the large amount of larvæ and other low conditions of animal life which was carried down from the melting glaciers into the rivers and streams which flowed from them. It is to this that we have to attribute the great abundance of higher forms of animal life which prevail. Fish especially are in such quantities near the coast, attracted by this abundance, that it seems like repeating the tales of Baron Munchausen to the listener. The young son of the writer, who was with him in this expedition, was, with a couple of Indians in a boat, able to drive salmon into narrow creeks in such abundance that the boat would be driven against the fish in their endeavors to escape. They could have been dragged up in shoals by any streng and ordinary net. In the earlier history of Colorado very much stress was laid on the fact that Fremont saw a bee on one of the high elevations while crossing the Rocky mountains. Lieut. Peary in his recent expedition to North Greenland found a bumble bee on the north coast of Greenland—the highest point of land yet reached by a human being so far as known. This explorer states that not only bees, but other insects abound as soon as the spring fairly opens. Flowers of many kinds are particularly beautiful and abundant, affording a good chance for honey and pollen-collecting insects to lay up rich stores in advance of their long Arctic winters.

WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITTANY.

While the Men Idle Away Their Time Their Wives Labor.

The women of Brittany are remarkable for their individuality, industry and strength of character. In "Artistic Travel" the author says that while the men slumber and smoke, the women are building little fortunes or propping up old ones.

Let us picture a prominent personage at the old Hotel du Lion d'Or. She has a beautiful name, Augustine, pronounced with enviable accuracy by all the household.

She hovered about us like a fairy, attending to all our wants in the most delicate way; to outward seeming a ministering angel with pure white wings, but in truth, a drudge, a methodical housewife, massive and hard to the touch.

She did the work of three Parisian garcons, and walked upstairs, unaided, with portmanteaus which would require two men to lift, anywhere out of Brittany. She slept in a box in the kitchen and dressed "somehow" in five minutes. She ate what was left, contentedly, at the end of the day, and rose at sunrise to do the laborious work of the house, helping also at harvest time in the fields.

She had the sweetest of smiles, when she liked, an unconquerable habit of taking snuff, and a murderous way of killing fowls in the early morning which we shall not easily forget.

How it comes to pass that this girl of nineteen occupies such an important position in the household is one of those things which are peculiar to Brittany. All through the land, in the houses, in the factories, and in the fields, the strong, firm hand and arm of a woman does the work.

EDISON AND THE BEAR.

How the Great Inventor Received an Unexpected Visit.

Thomas A. Edison's father, on one of his visits to Menlo park, brought with him a surprise to his son, a tame bear that he had captured with his own hands, says the New York World.

It was very late when he arrived, and, finding that his son was on one of his usual midnight experimental "sprees," he determined not to bother him, and went to bed after first carefully locking the cub in the cellar.

The experiments on which the "wizard" was at work were the final ones in the invention of the phonograph.

Mr. Edison was kneeling on the floor listening to the reproduction of an old song, and his assistants were bunched behind him, with every nerve strained to catch the far-off, curious sounds. So intent were they that the shambling of heavy footsteps up the stairs and the opening of the laboratory door were unnoticed, and it was only when a heavy "woof" drowned the imitation song that the little group became aware that a stranger was among them.

The next instant the laboratory shelves bore, instead of bottles, half a dozen of the worst-scared scientists in history.

Seeing the lack of disposition to show him the hospitalities of the place, the bear started on a tour of inspection of his own. He used his paws as the farmer from "Wayback" uses his umbrella in art galleries, and soon had the well-arranged workshop in compound disorder. The shelved scientists were wishing every minute that he would seize a high-voltage circuit which would give him a temporary trance. But he was too wise for that, and it began to look as if the greatest problem Edison would have to solve that night was how to escape the clutches of a bear.

The beast was having a veritable picnic in the electrical sanctum when Mr. Edison, Sr., stalked into the room.

Explanations were soon made, the bear was led downstairs and the electricians descended from their perches.

TRAVELING IN FRANCE.

A Railway Decision That Antagonizes the English and American Practice.

It is said, with some touch of scorn of our insular ways, that "Things are done differently in France," but not always better, remarks the London Illustrated News. The railway passenger, indeed, is better done there, but only in the sense of more completely done—done brown. His luggage is stolen and he gets no compensation; he finds the guard a very different being from that pink of civility in England, and he can never get accustomed to the customs. The last feat of a French stationmaster has been to decide that an article of luggage placed on the seat does not keep your place in a railway carriage. This to persons traveling alone and who have nobody to keep their place for them must be indeed delightful. In England this right is never questioned, though in some instances it is abused.

It is recorded of a certain hair-splitting bishop who was accustomed to compose his "charges" in the train, and whose desk was always placed opposite to him, that he invariably treated it as though it were a living vis-a-vis. The train being very full on one occasion, a would-be passenger inquired if this place was taken, and the bishop, with his sunniest smile, expressed regret that there was no room. "I don't think that was quite right, my lord," said one of his fellow passengers, who, we may be sure, was not a curate. "What was not right?" inquired his lordship urbanely. "To say that the place was taken." "Pardon me; I did not say that it was taken. I was particularly careful to use the word 'occupied.'"

PERFUMED MISTS.

A Natural Phenomenon That Occurs on the Coast of France.

On certain parts of the coast of France, including the channel, mists occasionally appear which are generally called "perfumed mists." They come in the morning, especially during the spring, and, strangely enough, only when the wind is in the northeast. Sometimes they only last for a few minutes, at others they hang about all day. They have a characteristic smell, similar to that of a lime kiln. The origin of these mists is a mystery, says the Paris Petite Revue. In one district the inhabitants thought the smell came from some lime kilns some miles to the northeast and they may have been right; but that was not an explanation of the phenomenon, because the smell from those lime kilns could not have been carried by a northeast wind to all the other places where the mists were seen and the smell noticed.

In one of those places the northeast wind comes from the sea, in another it comes from overland; the smell does not therefore necessarily come from the ground.

The best explanation given is that the blustering northeast and east winds sweep up the dust, gases and germs of the ground over which they pass and drive them toward the sea. When this wind has continued for some time it contains such a quantity of these things as to affect all our organs. That is the cause of the complaints which appear when the east wind blows, and it may be the cause of those "perfumed mists."

Bell Chimes.

Of chiming bells, whereon music is, or rather tunes are, played, the finest set is in the tower of Les Halles, at Bruges, being forty-eight in number. But the greatest number of chimes at any one place is at Antwerp, where there are ninety-nine bells, on which the most elaborate music is performed every half hour. Peal ringing, as such, is not familiar to many Europeans, especially continental ones; the best are in England. Christ church, at Oxford, has twelve such, admittedly the finest in point of tone. The largest peal is that of St. Paul's the tenor of which weighs 7,168 pounds.

LEGAL.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1893, viz: That he has has heretofore rendered and filed in this Court, and has caused to be published according to law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, excepting the several Estates of William Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to those Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 587 50
Jacob Weaver	668 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. } ss.

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceeding the 2d day of January, 1893. That during the term of his office he administered upon the above named Estates; that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1893.

CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Final Report of Ex-Public Administrator D. M. Walters.

Filed October 30th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.

[n4-6w]

PROBLEM OF HEREDITY.

We Put Too Much Faith in the Idea That Blood Will Tell.

The scientific shibboleth of our time is heredity. The word is on everyone's tongue. Viewing a fallen fellow-mortal, it is quite the fashion to shake one's head and say: "Oh! heredity accounts for him; blood will tell." And with this formula we are accustomed to measure our fellows, much as a clerk measures cloth. And, lest there should be any doubt about the method, the man of science comes to our aid. "Yes," he says, "you are quite right. Your formula expresses the universal principle of heridity. We word it a little differently, but the idea is the same. 'Like begets like' is the way we put it. It applies to every living thing in the world. Notice this bacillus, for example. Even as you observe it beneath the microscope, it divides, and two bacilli are there in place of one. This process it will continue indefinitely, under proper conditions, until there are myriads of bacilli there, but every one will be precisely like the first. The cholera bacilli never changes into the bacillus of consumption, nor that into the bacillus of diphtheria. Each produces its kind and no other. 'Like begets like!' It is beautifully simple, unequivocally true, and of universal application."

It is little wonder that so relatively simple, so true and so sweeping a proposition has proved alluring, writes Dr. Henry Smith Williams in the North American Review. All universal formulæ are so. But it should not be forgotten that a seemingly simple principle may become very complex, indeed, in its application. So it is here. Indeed, a stumbling block of most alarming dimensions appears at the very outset, if we attempt to apply the principle of heredity intelligently to any higher organism, in the fact that two parents are to be considered. These parents are not precisely like one another, hence, in the nature of the case, the offspring must be either identical with one parent and unlike the other, or else identical with neither. Here theory wavers, but experience proves that the offspring always combines in some measure the qualities of both parents; hence, that it never is precisely like either of them. What, then, becomes of the principle of heredity?

Soldiers Are Not Criminals.

Careful investigations made by grand army men in Philadelphia have revealed the gratifying fact that of 1,504 prisoners brought to trial in one of the police courts of that city during the first six months of this year but eight were men who served in the army of the navy during the civil war, and of these four were acquitted. Petty larceny was the offense charged against most of the eight.

Banking in Scotland.

Probably in no other country in the world are banking facilities so extensive as they are in Scotland. In every town, large or small, there is a branch of one of the great city banks, and even every village with the least pretension to size can boast of one. While in England there is a bank or a branch bank to about every ten thousand of the population, in Scotland there is one to about every four thousand.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. S. S. cany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflammations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

E. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
n11 6m 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition. HUDYAN is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

HUDYAN stops all losses.

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is a power.

HUDYAN builds up the nerve tissues of the body. HUDYAN makes man anew. Hudyan is the great brain and nerve-producer. Take HUDYAN and HUDYAN will give you strength.

HUDYAN cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation,

Nervous debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

HUDYAN strengthens, invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. HUDYAN cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. HUDYAN stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stunted growth revitalized, resuscitated, restored by the use of HUDYAN.

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the direful habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used HUDYAN you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If your are weak, debilitated, leak energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use HUDYAN.

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use HUDYAN. HUDYAN is a nerve builder.

It is a new life in HUDYAN.

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use HUDYAN.

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1033 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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